

**THE INTERPLAY OF COUPLE TIME SPENT TOGETHER AND RELATIONSHIP QUALITY ACROSS  
THE TRANSITION TO PARENTHOOD**

A Senior Honors Thesis

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### Abstract

Researchers have been speculating that individuals and couples are becoming increasingly isolated (Amato, Booth, Johnson, Rogers, 2005; Putnam, 2000). Yet, there is very little empirical evidence about the kinds of time that couples spend together. Further, social science research has examined how couples adjust to the transition to parenthood (Bouchard, Lachance-Grzela, & Gougen, 2008; Claxton & Perry-Jenkins, 2008; Doss et al., 2009; Twenge, Campbell, & Foster, 2003), but almost no research has linked the change in couples' relationship quality across the transition to parenthood to the time couples spend together. The purpose of this paper was to see how couples spent leisure time together after the birth of their first child, specifically leisure time. The study also examined whether types of leisure explained the change in couples' relationship quality across the transition to parenthood. Data were used from the New Parents Project, a study of 182 dual earner, first-time parents. Results indicated that mothers with more active and passive leisure time with their spouses at three months post-partum reported higher relationship quality. Fathers reported higher relationship satisfaction when they shared more hours of passive leisure with their partners and lower relationship satisfaction if a greater proportion of their active leisure time was spent with only their partner and the baby was not present.

The Interplay of Couple Time Spent Together and Relationship Quality  
Across the Transition to Parenthood

Researchers have been speculating that individuals and couples are becoming increasingly isolated (Amato, Booth, Johnson, Rogers, 2005; Putnam, 2000). Yet, there is very little empirical evidence about the kinds of time that couples spend together (for an exception, see Claxton & Perry-Jenkins, 2008; Doss, Rhoades, Stanley, & Markman, 2009; Dew, 2009; Holman & Jacquart, 1988; Orthner, 1975). Further, much social science research has examined how couples adjust to the transition to parenthood (Bouchard, Lachance-Grzela, & Gougen, 2008; Claxton & Perry-Jenkins, 2008; Doss et al., 2009; Twenge, Campbell, & Foster, 2003). However, almost no research has linked the change in couples' relationship quality across the transition to parenthood to the time couples spend together. Thus, this paper seeks to extend the literature by first examining how couples' time spent together changes pre to post-birth, and whether or not this change accounts for the decline in relationship quality that most couples experience after the birth of their first child.

*Couples' Time Use and The Transition to Parenthood*

Claxton and Perry-Jenkins (2008) examined two ways in which couples spent leisure time: leisure time spent with spouse and independent leisure with someone other than the spouse or independently. They found that there is a significant decrease in leisure time spouses spend together after the birth of the child for the first year. Leisure time spouses spend together increases across the first year, but not to prenatal levels (Claxton & Perry-Jenkins, 2008). Leisure activities with people besides the spouse also decreased over the course of the study. If a couple reported a higher amount of leisure activity prenatally, they experienced a more significant decline in leisure over the transition to parenthood. Orthner (1975) found that independent leisure activities were more negatively related to marital satisfaction for wives than

for husbands. He also found that shared leisure is significantly related to marital satisfaction for both partners in the first six years of marriage. Holman and Jacquart (1988) expanded on Orthner's findings by looking at each partner's stress levels while examining leisure and marital satisfaction together. They found that wives experiencing high stress benefitted from leisure activities, but for husbands with high stress, high leisure levels did not improve marital satisfaction.

One problem with Claxton and Perry-Jenkins (2008) and others examining the relationship between leisure and relationship quality (Berg, Trost, Schneider, & Allison, 2001; Holman & Jacquart, 1988; Orthner, 1975) is the type of data used. Each previous study of leisure and marital quality has used stylized questions in which respondents are asked to provide either 1) estimates of how much time they spent on specific leisure activities in the past 24 hours, past weekend, or year, or on average in a typical week or year, or 2) report how regularly they typically engage in specific leisure activities on scales ranging from rarely to often. An alternative to the stylized measures of leisure time was used in this study – time diary data. Additionally, the definition of leisure in different studies has been ambiguous. Leisure usually has positive connotations associated with it, but free time activities which may contain chores or work have also been included in the calculation of leisure time (Berg et al., 2001; Orthner, 1975).

Time use experts have found that respondents tend to overestimate time spent on certain activities such as household labor (Bianchi, Milkie, Sayer, & Robinson, 2000; Juster, Ono, & Stafford) and underestimate other activities, such as the routine activities of the day, in comparing stylized questions to time diary data. Dew (2009) used time diary data to examine whether couples with children lost shared time due to societal expectations which encourage parents to spend as much time as possible with children. He found that since 1975, couples lost

an average of one hour of shared spousal time per day. Surprisingly, he also found couples with children didn't lose spousal time on weekends, probably because this time is being spent with the spouse and baby. On weekdays, couples with children lost less spousal time than childless couples because they cut hours at work to maintain more family time, while childless couples maintained or increased hours at work since 1975 (Dew).

This study presents the first time diary data on the change in leisure time specifically across the transition to parenthood, and additionally, examines how both levels and changes in the amount and types of leisure with one's spouse is associated with the level and change in relationship quality across the transition to parenthood.

#### *Couples' Relationship Quality and the Transition to Parenthood*

Research has shown that relationship satisfaction declines after the birth of a child and negative interaction increases. In an eight year study, Doss et al. (2009) found that couples showed a significant decrease in marital quality after the birth of the first child. Both partners reported increased negative communication, mothers reported sudden increases in poor conflict management and problem intensity and decreases in relationship confidence. Fathers reported sudden declines in relationship dedication. Since leisure time decreases after the birth of the child (Claxton & Perry-Jenkins, 2008), this lack of leisure could be impacting the couples' relationship quality. Other factors could impact relationship quality as well, including a natural point in the relationship when couples' satisfaction declines because the relationship isn't viewed as new and exciting as it was before. Couples may also rate their parent role as more important and their roles as spouses and lovers less important than before (Claxton & Perry-Jenkins).

The decline in relationship quality is most severe for the partner having greatest responsibility for the child, which is usually the mother (Twenge et al., 2003). While the age of

the mother at birth of her first child doesn't indicate relationship quality post birth, if a mother postpones birth to a later age and is in a long-term relationship she may have an increase in her relationship quality across the transition (Bouchard et al., 2008). More recent birth cohorts have also showed a greater decline in marital satisfaction after giving birth for the first time (Twenge et al., 2003), and today, the amount of time parents are expected to spend with children is greater than in the last thirty years, leaving less time for partner interaction (Dew, 2009).

Claxton and Perry-Jenkins (2008) found that women who reported more shared leisure prenatally also reported more marital love and less conflict one year later. Men reporting more independent leisure prenatally reported less love and more conflict one year later. If a couple had high leisure prenatally but had a significant decrease in shared leisure over the transition they experienced higher amounts of love one year after childbirth (Claxton & Perry-Jenkins, 2008). This suggests that even if a significant amount of leisure time is lost after the birth of a child, if a couple had high leisure prenatally they may be able to recover from the loss of shared leisure activities. Orthner (1975) found that after the transition to parenthood, shared leisure is more significant for husbands than wives in regards to marital satisfaction.

### *Conceptual Framework and Hypotheses*

I followed Orthner's (1975) conceptual framework on marriage and leisure. Orthner argued that the transition to parenthood is a radical change in the family system, causing roles to be reworked. Studies on the transition to parenthood following Orthner also find that significant changes to family relationships occur (Bouchard et al., 2009; Claxton & Perry-Jenkins, 2008; Doss et al., 2009; Twenge et al., 2003). Hypothesis one states that couples who report a high amount of shared leisure after the birth of their first child will report less decline in relationship satisfaction across the transition than couples who report little shared leisure post-birth.

Since so much of the couple's time will be spent with the baby, hypothesis two stated that couples who make time to participate in shared leisure activities without the baby present will have greater relationship satisfaction across the transition to parenthood.

This is the first study to use time diary data on the change in leisure time specifically across the transition to parenthood, and to examine how both levels and changes in the amount and types of leisure with one's spouse is associated with the level and change in relationship quality across the transition to parenthood.

### **Method**

*Sample.* Data used were from the New Parents Project, a multi-method study of the transition to parenthood in a community sample, collected in a large Midwest metropolitan area (population > 200,000). Data were collected from 182 expectant couples in the third trimester of pregnancy and at 3, 6, and 9 months post-partum. To be eligible, both mothers and fathers had to be 1) over the age of 18, 2) in the labor force and expecting to return to work at least part-time after the birth of the child, 3) English speakers, 4) living with the baby's other parent, and 5) expecting their first child. Couples were recruited through several methods including child birth education classes, newspaper advertisements, flyers, brochures, and participant referrals.

*Procedure.* Observational, survey, and time diary data were all collected from the couples. At the beginning of the study, couples were given a random 5 digit household id, and all data was coded by this id, hence protecting the identity of the participants. This project used the survey and time diary data collected at Phases 1, 2 and 4. At each phase, blank time diaries, along with an example time diary, were mailed to the participants two weeks before their interview date. Each member of the couple was asked to write down each activity they did on the paper time diary on a workday from 4am to 4am and a non-workday from 4am to 4am. If a



participant felt an activity was too personal to share, they were instructed to report only “personal time.”

At the home visit at Phases 1, 2, and 4, and on the phone at Phase 3, project staff conducted an audio recorded interview with each parent individually, going over each activity in the paper time diary to clarify any unclear activities or overlapping activities. If the participants never received paper time diaries or did not fill them out prior to the interview, the interviewer walked the participant through their most recent workday and non-workday verbally, asking them to recall their activities.

In coding the time diaries, coders used both the paper time diaries and audio files to ascertain the participant’s activities that day. The time diaries were coded directly into SPSS. When coding the time diaries, in addition to filling in all of the activities the participant participated in, it was also noted if his or her partner was involved in any childcare or household activities reported for this day. This measure, as well as whether the partner was listed as someone involved in the participant's activity, allowed us to see what types of activities partners spent time doing together.

Activities were coded into seventeen major categories, including personal care, household, work, and travel activities. These seventeen categories included up to twenty six subcategories. For example, the personal care category included the subcategories of grooming (an example of which is going to the bathroom or taking a shower), sleeping (which includes falling asleep, napping, etc) and health-related self care (such as taking medicine or dressing a wound). The household tasks category included nine subcategories such as food and drink prep (an example of which is preparing food), interior cleaning (an example includes vacuuming), exterior maintenance (such as yard work), and laundry (example includes folding laundry). The

category labeled socializing, relaxing and leisure has five subcategories including socializing and communicating (such as speaking with an acquaintance), relaxing and leisure (which may include watching television or listening to music) and arts and entertainment (such as visiting a museum or attending a play). Virtually every activity participants reported fit into these codes. If an activity was uncodable, i.e. the participant could not recall what they were doing during a certain period of time or if the activity was unclear, the data was coded as missing.

If the participant was doing an activity but was also doing something else at the same time, the second activity was coded as a secondary activity- something that can be done while doing the primary activity but not requiring the participant's full attention. A common example of this is watching television. A number of participants often reported doing various activities and watching television as their secondary activity. If a participant recorded multiple activities but did not state which one was primary or secondary or simply forgot to break non-simultaneous activities into two time frames, the data were coded as reporting simultaneous activities and the actions were coded in the missing activities column.

In addition to what the participants were doing, we were also interested in who was with them and if their partner was involved. There were three columns for other people present when the participant reported his or her activity. The people in these columns may be who the participant was doing the activity with or someone who was present but not directly involved. We were also interested in whether the partners were doing household work and childcare together, so there was a column labeled "partner involved" in which we could indicate if the partner was doing this activity with the participant (yes), if they were not (no), or if it was not a household work or childcare activity (NA).

*Dependent variables.* Relationship satisfaction was measured by the 4-item version of the Dyadic Adjustment Scale (DAS; Sabourin, Valois, & Lussier, 2005; Spanier, 1976). The DAS asked

respondents to rate how often (1 = never; 6 = all of the time) three situations arise within their relationship (e.g., “how often do you discuss or have you considered divorce, separation, or terminating your relationship?”) and asks respondents to report their overall happiness in the relationship (0 = extremely unhappy; 6 = perfect). For mothers the DAS alpha values were 0.64, 0.61, and 0.74 at Phases 1, 2 and 4 respectively. The fathers’ DAS alpha values were 0.63, 0.58, and 0.78 at Phases 1, 2 and 4.

*Independent variables.* Leisure activities were classified as either active or passive leisure. Active leisure activities included socializing and communicating, attending or hosting social events, participating in sports, arts and entertainment, exercise or recreation, attending sporting or recreation events, security procedures related to sports, exercise, or leisure, and any waiting time associated with these events. Passive leisure included relaxing and thinking, watching television or movies, listening to or playing music, computer use for leisure, playing games, hobby participation, and reading or writing for personal interest.

The total amount of time each participant spent in leisure activities as well as the amount of time the couple spent together in active and passive leisure activities was recorded. It was also recorded whether or not other people were present, for example the baby, friends, or other family members. The proportion of each spouse’s active leisure time spent with his or her spouse and not the baby to total leisure time was recorded, as well as the proportion of each spouse’s passive leisure time spent with the spouse but not the baby.

*Control variables.* I controlled for age of the participants, minutes of work, relationship duration, cohabitation category, race, education and gender in all analyses. Age was coded in years and relationship duration was coded in months. Race was coded as white or non-white, education was coded as a college graduate or less than a college degree, and couples were coded as cohabiters, married with premarital cohabitation or married with no premarital cohabitation.

## Results

At phases 1, 2, and 4, fathers had significantly more passive leisure time than mothers. Fathers lost some of their leisure time across the transition to parenthood (about 80 minutes) but still had significantly more passive leisure than mothers at phase 2. Mothers also lost a significant amount passive leisure time across the transition to parenthood. On average they lost almost 150 minutes of passive leisure and still had 2 hours less of passive leisure than fathers. Both mothers and fathers had fewer minutes of active leisure across the transition but neither were significant changes. Fathers had more minutes of active leisure than mothers at phases 1 2 and 4, but only a significant amount more at phase 4.

Table 1

### *Comparison of Mothers' and Fathers' Leisure Time*

	Mothers		Fathers		t	P
	M	SD	M	SD		
Phase 1 Active	131.69	141.92	138.76	150.53	-0.59	0.55
Phase 1 Passive	330.24	213.11	394.65	258.27	-3.00	0.00**
Phase 2 Active	108.94	124.00	125.39	152.85	-1.19	0.24
Phase 2 Passive	171.37	147.68	295.05	203.84	-6.54	0.00***
Phase 4 Active	98.81	117.39	130.28	154.95	-2.23	0.03*
Phase 4 Passive	178.73	107.79	302.29	196.56	-7.44	0.00***

+  $p < 0.10$ , \*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$

Table 2

*Changes in Leisure Time Across the Transition to Parenthood*

	Phase 1		Phase 2		t	P
	M	SD	M	SD		
Mother Active Leisure	131.30	148.56	108.20	124.74	1.39	0.17
Father Active Leisure	139.16	151.09	127.59	153.74	0.71	0.48
Mother Passive Leisure	317.52	202.40	174.74	149.26	6.83	0.00***
Father Passive Leisure	378.39	249.54	297.49	205.78	3.10	0.00**

+  $p < 0.10$ , \*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$

We ran random effects regression models of the association between relationship quality and leisure time at Phase 2. For mothers, we found that higher levels of active and passive leisure were associated with higher relationship quality. The proportion of leisure time spent with the father and not the baby was not significant in predicting relationship satisfaction. For fathers, greater passive leisure activity was marginally associated with higher relationship quality. The proportion of the fathers' active leisure time spent with the mother but not the baby was marginally associated with lower relationship quality. Additionally, white fathers reported better relationship quality. Mothers with a college degree showed marginally lower relationship satisfaction as did older fathers. Fathers who were cohabiting reported significantly lower relationship quality.

Table 3

*Random effects regression models of the association between relationship quality and leisure time.*

	Mothers				Fathers			
	Bivariate		Full Model		Bivariate		Full Model	
	<i>B</i>	<i>SE</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>SE</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>SE</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>SE</i>
Leisure Measures								
Hours of active leisure	0.05*	0.03	-0.02	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.05
Proportion of active leisure with partner, without baby			-0.17	0.28			-0.68+	0.38
Hours of passive leisure	0.04*	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.03+	0.02	0.01	0.04
Proportion of passive leisure with partner, without baby			0.16	0.26			-0.06	0.34
Minutes of work			-0.01	0.03			0.01	0.04
Income			0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00
Race								
Non-white								
White			-0.46	0.44			0.71+	0.41
Education								
Less than a college degree								
College graduate			-0.74+	0.39			-0.04	0.32
Age			-0.03	0.04			-0.06+	0.03
Cohabitation category								
Currently cohabiting			-0.60	0.53			-1.55**	0.54
Married, premarital cohabitation			0.12	0.31			-0.23	0.27
Married, never cohabited								
Relationship duration			-0.04	0.06			-0.01	0.04
Constant	16.27***	0.13	17.80***	1.35	15.99***	0.16	17.42***	1.18
Chi-square	8.60*		10.73		3.68		18.27	
R-squared	0.01		0.05		0.00		0.11	
Observations	419		165		412		162	
Persons	175		120		174		114	

+  $p < 0.10$ , \*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$

### **Discussion**

Mothers did not appear to report lower satisfaction in their relationships if they spent a greater proportion of their leisure time alone with their partner and not the baby. We found that for mothers, the total amount of time spent with the partner partaking in both active and passive leisure activities was positively associated with relationship satisfaction. Because the transition to parenthood has been found to be a time of stress for many new parents, one intervention strategy that may be beneficial would be for new parents to make sure they are getting the most out of their leisure time. For mothers this means making time for leisure activities of all types. Since mothers spend more time performing childcare and household activities, leisure could offer a way to de-stress, in turn positively affecting her view of the relationship.

The challenge with this suggestion is that mothers are losing much of their time to the new childcare tasks they face. Mothers had significantly fewer minutes of passive leisure after the birth of their child. Mothers who were able to spend more time in both active and passive leisure with their partners showed higher satisfaction levels. So, when mothers do have leisure time it seems that they would benefit most from spending it with their partners. The presence of the baby for leisure time does not seem to detract from mothers' relationship satisfaction.

Fathers did not benefit from more hours of shared active leisure with the mother, but showed higher relationship quality when they shared more passive leisure time. Since fathers had more passive leisure time than mothers at phases 1, 2 and 4, it is feasible that the fathers would be more satisfied if they shared much of this leisure time with their partners. If fathers realize that they have more leisure time than mothers they could possibly feel guilty if some of this time is not shared with the mother. The amount of passive leisure time fathers had also decreased across the transition to parenthood. Again, with less leisure time, fathers who had a

greater number of passive leisure hours with their partners might have gained more feelings of closeness or love toward their partners.

Fathers also reported poorer relationship quality when a greater proportion of their active leisure activities were spent with the mother of the baby but not the baby. Perhaps a good recommendation for new fathers would be to spend active leisure time with both the mother and the baby, since time alone with the partner was associated with lower satisfaction. Maybe new fathers feel more fulfilled by active leisure activities including both their partner and baby. Fathers might feel they are neglecting their role of ‘father’ when they partake in active leisure without their child. Another explanation is that parents may begin to argue when the baby is not present and they are trying to enjoy leisure activities together.

### **Limitations**

It is not clear with this data if leisure time drives relationship quality or if relationship quality drives leisure time. Our next step will be to try to disentangle these associations using our pre-birth data to see if leisure drives relationship quality, or if relationship quality drives leisure. Another limitation was the value of the DAS alphas at Phases 1 and 2. We determined they were sufficient but ideally would have been higher. The sample was also biased in that the majority of participants were highly educated and married as opposed to cohabitating. Future research should incorporate more new parents who have not obtained a college degree as well as new parents who are cohabiting. Another problem is that some participants may view activities they partook in as leisure but may not have been coded as leisure by our definition. Specifically, eating breakfast, lunch or dinner was not coded as leisure in this analysis. If a couple went out for a meal, this was coded as “eating and drinking” but the couple may have considered it a leisure activity. In further examination of time diary data, it may be beneficial to include eating



as a leisure activity if the participant is at a restaurant. Finally, we only examined leisure activities which participants listed as their primary activity. This means that more leisure may have been reported as a secondary activity. Partaking in leisure activities while primarily doing another activity may still be beneficial to new parents' relationship satisfaction and should be examined.

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Appendix 1. *Example Time Diary from Phase 2 of the New Parents Project***Instructions**

An important part of our research is to find out how mothers and fathers spend time during the week and on the weekends. The diary is a listing of your activities during a work day and during a non-work day.

These diaries will help us collect the most accurate information possible. We will be interviewing you about your time diaries, and your filling them out ahead of time will make the interview go more quickly.

We are going to ask you about one work day and one non-work day. You will be reporting for the entire 24-hour period of the work day and non-work day.

- Please fill out the diary for the **entire** 24-hour time period, starting with 4 am on the specified day and running until 4 am on the next day. List your first activity of the day, your second activity of the day, on to your last activity of the 24-hour time period. If an activity is too personal, there's no need to record it with specifics.
- Please fill out the Time Diary for one work day and one non-work day **before** your scheduled home visit. **You can choose which days to focus on when completing the time diaries.**
- Please use **one line** for each activity and write in what you were doing.
- Please indicate who you were doing the activity with and who else was in the same location (but not doing the activity with you). For non-family members, you can simply say: co-worker(s), friend(s), etcetera. We are not interested in exact names of non-family members.
- Please indicate if you were doing any **other** activity at the same time.
- We are interested in knowing when your baby was in your care. From the time that your baby wakes up (please record the time on the front page) until your baby goes to sleep for the night (please record time on the front page), please indicate at which times or during which activities your baby was in your care. Please mark the column labeled: *Was your baby in your care at this time?* - meaning when you were responsible for the baby, even if you were not actively taking care of the baby.
- We are interested in knowing how much time people spend working both inside and outside their usual workplace. Please mark in the column labeled: *Were you doing this activity as part of your job or business?* if you were doing a work-related activity, whether at your workplace or outside of your workplace.
- If an activity is too personal, simply list it as "personal" but still fill in the start and end times, where you were, who you were with, and if you were doing anything else at the time.
- After completing the time diary, please check to make sure you reported:
  - Eating, sleeping, and travel time
- At the end, please indicate how typical your day was.
- On the following page, you will find some examples of activities and how they would be filled out for this time diary. The following scenario is only an *example* of how to fill out a time diary. It may not be at all reflective of a day in your life. We will be glad to help you with any questions or problems you may have in completing the diary. Please give this diary to your interviewer at the time of your interview.

**Any questions? Email us at [npp@osu.edu](mailto:npp@osu.edu) or call us at (614) 247-1543**



10  
р.и

4 a.m.

YES  
YES

NO  
NO

**YES**

**NO**

**YES**

**NO**

**YES**

NO

**Please circle.**

1

2

3

4

5

**NOT AT ALL TYPICAL**

## Appendix 2.

## Dyadic Adjustment Scale Survey questions:

*Please answer the following general questions about your relationship.*

1. How often do you discuss or have you considered divorce, separation, or terminating your relationship?

1	2	3	4	5	6
Never	Rarely	Occasionally	More often than not	Most of the time	All of the time

2. In general, how often do you think that things between you and your partner are going well?

1	2	3	4	5	6
Never	Rarely	Occasionally	More often than not	Most of the time	All of the time

3. Do you confide in your mate?

1	2	3	4	5	6
Never	Rarely	Occasionally	More often than not	Most of the time	All of the time

4. Please circle the number which best describes the degree of happiness, all things considered, of your relationship.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Extremely unhappy	Fairly unhappy	A little unhappy	Happy	Very happy	Extremely happy	Perfect

## Negative Interaction Survey questions:

*Now I'd like you to tell me how often you and your spouse/partner experience each of the following situations.*

1. Little arguments escalate into ugly fights with accusations, criticisms, name calling, or bringing up past hurts.

Never or almost never	Once in a while	Frequently
-----------------------	-----------------	------------

2. My spouse/partner criticizes or belittles my opinions, feelings, or desires.

Never or almost never	Once in a while	Frequently
-----------------------	-----------------	------------

3. My spouse/partner seems to view my words or actions more negatively than I mean them to be.

Never or almost never	Once in a while	Frequently
-----------------------	-----------------	------------

4. When we argue, one of us withdraws...that is, does not talk about it anymore, or leaves the scene.

Never or almost never	Once in a while	Frequently
-----------------------	-----------------	------------